

Dakota County Herald

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Lutheran Church Notes

DAKOTA CITY-SALEM
The eagle will scream at Salem July 4. We will have a little celebration out there which will make us feel good. We will bring our dinners and have a picnic dinner on the church lawn and some patriotic songs and an address to match by the democratic nominee for county attorney, Geo. W. Leamer. That will fill up the day for us, let us get home for the evening work and then to the family fireworks at night. I know we can have the jolliest time. Remember, at Salem. The twin churches are headquarters for the community.

Another fine day at the churches last Sunday. There were not many present on account of the rain, but if we stop everything on account of the weather we would soon be so far behind we would have to drop out a lot of work to get even with the calendar. The more rain threatens the harder we work to get the hay up, and the more we plan our work so as to take advantage of dry days. Your soil growth is worth more long before 100 years have gone than all the coin in the country. Don't tend the field less, but be as fair and careful of yourself as you are of your fields. Do you realize that public worship is as necessary to your christian life as the "fourth and fifth time over" is for the corn. Well it is, it puts on finishing touches. Remember a little rain doesn't stop the Sunday school at Salem or Emmanuel. We had a splendid children's day service, and are sorry more did not hear it, for you would have enjoyed it. The offering for Nachusa at Salem was \$8.65 and with that of the 31st of May we have \$15 for our orphanage at Nachusa. At Emmanuel the offering was \$3.30.

Next Sunday the pastor will be at Ponca and the Ponca pastor will be here. You will like to see a new face and hear a new voice. You will enjoy Rev. Paul Machetzki. We are expecting him to visit us most of this week and he will call in some of your homes with the pastor. Trusting for a fine Sunday, we commend him for a large hearing and a most cordial reception from the churches.

Mr. Madius Leamer kindly and publicly admonished the pastor to write his wife a letter with a new fountain pen which was given in appreciation by the Salem ladies, and he took heed. It works fine. One was given to Mrs. O. W. Fisher as a token of regard for her faithful work with the choros. She surely is deserving of your highest regard, and we are sure she has it.

The Salem Ladies Missionary Aid will meet with Mrs. Hugh Graham Friday, June 23rd, at 2 o'clock p. m. Serving committee, Mrs. Ray Hoch, Mrs. W. A. Heikes, Mrs. Jacob Leamer, Mrs. Hugh Graham. All are very cordially invited.

Rev. C. R. Lowe.

CORRESPONDENCE

HUBBARD.

O. E. Beacom shipped a car of hogs to Sioux City Tuesday.
The Danish Sisterhood had election of officers Saturday.
Mary and Alice Harris spent Friday at the G. Jensen home.
Outing and tennis shoes in all sizes at Carl Anderson's.
Grandma Hansen is still very low at the Chas. Dodge home.
William Broyhill is a new telephone owner in Plum Grove.
Louis Knudsen was in the city on business Tuesday.
A splendid line of the best in hats at Carl Anderson's.
H. C. Rasmussen and family were Sunday guests in the Lewis Knudsen home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Georgensen spent Sunday with the former's parent, Mrs. G. M. Georgensen.
Ed Ausnes was down to Dakota City over Sunday to visit his parents.

We want your butter and eggs and will pay the highest price the market will afford. Carl Anderson.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sorensen and children Sundayed at the Geo. Jensen home.

Sam Thorn and wife were visitors at the M. C. Thorn home one day last week.
Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson visited Saturday at the Charlie Dodge home.

W. E. Voss and Will Schriever spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Voss.
For outing lunches see the fine assortment of canned and bottled goods at Carl Anderson's.

Nels Anderson and family spent Friday evening at the George Jensen home.
H. Sorensen is spending the week at the Mrs. Georgensen home.

Mrs. Mary Lattin, who had been assisting at the Mahon home, left

last Thursday for Merville, Ia., to visit a daughter.

Mrs. Anna Hansen spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Deroin.

Katie Sherlock was in Dakota City Tuesday.

A fine new assortment of decorated glassware at Carl Anderson's, suitable for birthday and wedding gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rasmussen and daughter visited at the F. Nelson home Monday.

Guy Wier was in Sioux City Monday.

The Misses Mabel and Gertie Bartels were city shoppers the first of the week.

Mrs. Mundy and daughter, Johanna, Mrs. Ed Morris and Louis Larsen were city passengers Tuesday.

For the hot summer weather try our line of canned goods, put up all ready prepared for serving. Carl Anderson.

John Hartnett shipped a car of cattle to Sioux City Wednesday.

Miss Mary Hagan visited several days last week with Mrs. Vaughn, of Sioux City.

M. Beaty, of Blair, Neb., was in Hubbard Tuesday.

Mrs. Clarence Barboe and daughter are visiting at the Herman Nelson home.

Mrs. Jim Smith and daughter visited Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Homer, Tuesday.

Try our Millar's coffee, the most satisfactory coffee for the money on the market. Carl Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson and children, of Goodwin, were in Hubbard Tuesday.

James Timlin has been visiting with Grandma Green the past week.

Miss Jennie Johnson is visiting at the Henry Johnson home.

Mrs. Louis Peterson and daughter were in Sioux City Saturday.

Miss Margaret Howard visited her friend, Miss Griff, in Iowa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Francisco were Sioux City shoppers Monday.

See our new line of fancy soft dress shirts for men and boys. Carl Anderson.

Tom Long was in Goodwin Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lusier and children and Grandma Lusier visited relatives in Homer Sunday.

Grace and Clara Wilkins and Charlie Voss were city goers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jensen visited friends in the country Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Pedersen entertained a few families Sunday.

Joseph Christensen is very sick at the Samaritan hospital in Sioux City.

If you want a good oil stove for summer use, try the "Dangler." Guaranteed satisfactory. Carl Anderson.

Rev. L. Frank, of Ponca, visited friends in Hubbard and vicinity the first of the week.

Len Harris was a Homer caller last week.

Jim Barry of Jackson, was in Hubbard last week looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Jacobsen, of Sioux City, autoed to Hubbard Saturday. They visited at Herman Nelson's on their way back.

JACKSON.

Mrs. Catherine Jones purchased a Dodge auto the past week.

Patrick Gormally is having the exterior and interior of his house treated to a coat of paint.

The work of Station Agent Johnson of the Sioux City and Wynot branch has been so heavy this summer that the company has sent Gilbert Haugman, of Ponca, to assist him.

Bart Leahy returned from Hartington, Neb., Monday, where he spent the past week in the Pete Garvey home demonstrating a new Jeffrey auto which Mr. Garvey recently purchased.

My line of nets and covers is complete from the highest grade of upper leather team nets to the cheapest cover. Hans Knudsen, the Harness Man.

Frank Hogan returned to Omaha last Friday, after a short visit with relatives here.

The Misses Sara and Connie Cavanaugh, of Nebraska City, Neb., arrived here Saturday for a visit in the Collins and Dugan homes.

Miss Spears departed Thursday for her home at Casper, Wyo., after a two weeks' visit in the D. F. Waters home, enroute from Ames, Ia., where she was a classmate of the Misses Blanche and Annie Waters.

Jack Riley, of Verdigris, Neb., visited in the home of his brother, William Riley, one day last week.

Ella Leahy departed last Saturday for Greeley, Colo., to attend summer school. She expects to teach in the west the coming year.

This vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest rains of the year Sunday night. The Matt McKivergan bridge, near Goodwin, was carried away and in the hills considerable corn was washed out and the small grain also was damaged.

Cornelius Deloughery, while returning from Hubbard Sunday night, was thrown from his horse and suffered a broken ankle. Dr. Magirl and Dr. P. E. Keefe, of Sioux City, were called and reduced the fracture.

The accident will lay him up for a long time.

St. Catherine's academy closed Thursday. The class exercises were held Monday evening and on Tuesday evening Rev. Fr. O'Sullivan, of Tilden, Neb., formerly pastor here, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The class is composed of seven graduates.

Blanche Riley is a guest in the John Connor home at Hinton, Ia.

Neil Flynn, of Kansas City, arrived here Tuesday evening for a visit with the home folks. He is enroute from Chicago, where he was sightseeing and visiting relatives. He is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

HOMER.

Pat Jones, of Jackson, was a visitor in Homer Friday.

J. J. Elmers and J. M. Beacom, of South Sioux, were Thursday visitors in Homer.

Jim King was a Sioux City goer by the auto route last week.

Mrs. Daily was a shopper in Sioux City Wednesday of last week.

Milt Forshee, with his mother, wife and children, autoed from Salem Friday and visited in the Oliver Smith home.

Leonard Harris autoed to Sioux City Wednesday.

Victor Hansen and Prof. Demel came home from Lincoln Friday.

Leonard Harris was a Homer visitor Friday.

Miss Marion Curtis was a guest at the Chas. Holsworth home Saturday and Sunday.

Warren Kinnear autoed to Sioux City Saturday.

Rev. Keckler and wife came home from Leachwood, Ia., Saturday.

Henry Ostmeyer was a visitor at Norfolk last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kautz returned from a trip to Omaha Saturday.

Jas. Allaway, sr., autoed to Dakota City Tuesday.

Miss Marjorie McKinley visited in South Sioux last week at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. A. Monroe.

Sherman McKinley, wife and son, and Mrs. McKinley's mother, Mrs. Joseph Smith, were guests at the Walter Smith home Sunday.

Walter Smith returned from Bassett, Neb., Saturday.

Miss Marjorie McKinley was a Winnebago visitor Tuesday.

William Walway, of Emerson precinct, was a Homer visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Bruce, of Tekamah, Neb., is visiting with her son, Dr. Bruce, and with her brother, Luie Rockwell and family, and other relatives and incidentally putting up, and also putting down, strawberries.

SALE.

M. J. Forshoe is sporting a bran new auto.

Mrs. Ollie Fisher left last Thursday for Twin Falls, Ida., to visit her sister.

Mrs. J. F. Turner, of Council Bluffs, Ia., was a guest in the Elmer Blessing home last week.

Raymond Blessing was pleasantly surprised Saturday night by his friends walking in to help him celebrate his 17th birthday. Ice cream and cake were served.

Rev. C. R. Lowe was a pleasant visitor in several of North Salem's homes last week.

Mrs. Mollie Broyhill, of Dakota City, visited last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Armbricht. E. W. Nordyke and family, and A. J. Nordyke, of Sioux City, were Friday evening guests there also.

Mrs. Ed Morgan entertained the members of the M. G. R. club Wednesday afternoon, May 31. The popcorn shelling contest was energetically indulged in. Mrs. John Bobier shelled the most in the limited time. The hostess served 4 o'clock luncheon.

Notice

There are many reliable farm papers issued nowadays that supply the farmers and stockmen with cashable and workable ideas, but the best suited to the farmers of this section is Farmer and Breeder. It is issued semi-monthly at Sioux City, Ia., and is intensely interesting and practical. It regularly carries veterinary, dairy, poultry, horticulture, home and fashion departments in addition to market and live stock news. The special feature stories about successful farmers and breeders give many valuable hints, suggestions, and lessons that any intelligent farmer can apply with profit.

The Herald has made special arrangements with Farmer and Breeder which enables us to offer you The Herald and Farmer and Breeder both for one year for only \$1.00. Send us your subscription now and save money. This offer is good for only a limited time. Every subscriber to Farmer and Breeder is entitled to free consultation with its editors on any phase of farming or stock raising.

Money-saving offer.

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Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tones known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WASTING OR SAVING LIVES IN WASHINGTON?

Where Civilian Judgment In-vites Warfare.

CITIZENS DECREED TO DEATH

General Upton, America's Foremost Military Authority, Declares That Wars Are Invited and Battles Won or Lost Under the Great Dome at Washington—All of Our Armed Struggles Have Been Attended by Unnecessary Sacrifice of Life and Treasure.

[PART I.]

That more lives and more money can be wasted in Washington this winter than have been destroyed in the greatest battles in the European war is the unavoidable conclusion of every one who reads Upton's "Military Policy of the United States," buried for years in the government archives and at last rescued from oblivion by Elihu Root when the latter was Secretary of War. In the present national crisis this work—merely a paper covered government document—rises to the height of a great beacon by whose light both the pacifist and the advocate of adequate preparedness may clearly see the route to the nation's safety. As the author, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, has long since been dead and the book was both written and published years before any of the present-day events claimed attention, its deductions are free from any suspicion of bias.

By a remarkable assembling of facts in their logical sequence it is plain that our lack of military knowledge has produced and prolonged wars, and has wasted hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars.

Brushing aside the mass of popular histories of the United States as not only misleading, but as dangerous in the impressions that they give, Gen. Upton presents a startling array of facts. He shows for instance that the Revolutionary War should have been ended in two years instead of seven and that the Civil War need not have been fought at all—that had we been adequately prepared in 1861 the four years' struggle would have been avoided.

"Our want of a military policy," he writes, "has been tested more than a century and while military men are united as to its dangers our final success in each conflict has so blinded the popular mind as to induce the belief that as a nation we are invincible." "With the greater mass of people, who have neither the time nor the inclination to study the requirements of military science, no error is more common than to mistake military resources for military strength, and particularly is this the case with ourselves."

"Enormous and unnecessary sacrifice of life and treasure has attended all our armed struggles."

"We have rejected the practice of European nations and with little variation have thus far pursued the policy of China" and instead of saving money and lives and producing peace as the pacifists have thought to be the fact, this policy gave us, from the Declaration of Independence down to the time of writing one year of war for every three years of peace!

Fears Prolonged the Revolution.
It is the policy of some nations at the present day to carry on in secret among the peoples of rival nations a propaganda of unpreparedness. Thus the pacifists may become the tools of their country's enemies. Such policy may have been employed during the Revolution, but in any event, the war had not been under way long when there arose among the colonists a strong feeling of jealousy of what they called a standing army, a fear that such an army might be detrimental to the welfare of the new republic.

"The intense feeling of opposition almost wrought the ruin of our cause," says Upton. "Since then this feeling has been diligently kept up and has formulated itself into the maxim that a standing army is dangerous to liberty. . . . The annals of the Revolution show conclusively that for the lack of a well disciplined regular army enlisted for the war we were continually forced to call out double and treble the number of raw troops."

That the opposition to an army of sufficient size did not wreck the cause of independence is due to the circumstance that England was busy with wars on the European continent, that she was there fighting for her very life just as she is today, and her people did not know or foresee the value of this country.

Even with the enemy thus handicapped the Americans would not have won had it not been for the aid extended to us by France in the shape of a formidable fleet which, as Washington aptly stated it, cast the deciding vote in our struggle.

Looking back to the Revolution it is difficult to understand how patriotism should have gone so far astray but is easy to see how disastrous was the effect of this opposition, now again evident at a time when the signs of trouble are no less ominous.

The early government of the Colonies wasted money and lives through three mistakes.

(1) Short terms of enlistment (2) dependence upon militia and (3) failure to perceive the necessity for training before courageous men were fit to face the enemy.

The "Bunk" of Bunker Hill.
The losses inflicted on the British at

Bunker Hill (by entrenched Americans) gave rise to the belief that an aggregation of patriotic men constitutes an army whereas Upton shows that the success of the American forces was due to presence of a few commanders—Prescott, Putnam, Stark and Knowlton—who had received military training in the French and Indian Wars.

The people of that time and the historians of all times have as a rule overlooked the value of those experienced commanders. Without them the Americans would have failed at Bunker Hill.

"Without pausing to discover the secret of the defense of Bunker Hill," says Upton, "the mistaken conviction seized the public mind that the militia were invincible and patriotism was the sole qualification for a soldier's enlisting—a fallacy which paralyzed the military legislation of the Revolution and constantly jeopardized our liberties by inducing the political leaders of the time to rely too confidently upon raw and undisciplined levies."

Washington's Paper Army.

The weakness of short enlistments crippled Washington from the very moment he took command at Cambridge. He had 17,000 men before him, but as their terms of enlistment did not cover the time required to turn recruits into disciplined soldiers, one of his first duties was to have provision made for another army to take the place of that which should soon leave him!

Though he repeatedly explained to Congress the weakness and waste of its policy, the foolish system of short terms of enlistment was continued to the detriment of the cause.

From the beginning to the end of the struggle almost 400,000 men were called out, yet notwithstanding this formidable number—on paper—the most men that Washington could get together for any one battle was 17,500, while as a rule the fighting strength of his command was so far below that number that an alert and aggressive enemy had many opportunities to have terminated the war at one stroke.

If, for illustration, Howe had struck at Boston the cause would have been lost. Washington fully expected the enemy to take advantage of his well known weakness and to strike a crushing blow.

Washington's Broken Staff.

"To bring men," wrote Washington to Congress, "to a proper degree of subordination is not the work of a day, a month, or even a year."

"To place any reliance upon militia, is assuredly resting upon a broken staff. Men just dragged from the tender scenes of domestic life, unaccustomed to the din of arms, totally unacquainted with every kind of military skill (which followed by a want of confidence in themselves when opposed by troops regularly trained, disciplined and appointed, superior in knowledge and superior in arms) are timid and ready to fly from their own shadows. Besides the sudden change in their manner of living, particularly in their lodging, brings on sickness in many, impatience in all and such an unconquerable desire in returning to their respective homes that it not only produces shameful and scandalous desertions among themselves but infuses the like spirit in others."

"It is needless to add," he declared later, "that short term enlistments and a mistaken dependence on militia have been the origin of all our misfortunes and the great accumulation of our debt. These, sir, are the men I am to depend upon ten days hence; this the basis on which your cause will, and must forever depend till you get a large standing army sufficient of itself to oppose the enemy."

This failure to have a properly organized army was the result of military legislation by "a body of citizens who in their individual experience were totally ignorant of military affairs."

The Cost of a Mistaken Policy.

The cost of this mistaken policy in money and in discipline was enormous. Men came and went, consumed public stores, created a spirit of insubordination, often indulged in shocking lawlessness and presently returned to their homes having done little besides taking up the time of their superiors and been a charge upon the public treasury.

But deplorable as was the waste in money, it was nothing in comparison with the evils it spread. Two of the disasters are sufficient to show the far reaching effect of the mistaken policy.

In the campaign of 1775 the only important offensive movement undertaken by the Colonists was the invasion of Canada. General Montgomery crossed the frontier and occupied Montreal. General Arnold marched through the wilderness of Maine to Canada. They joined forces, attacked the stronghold Quebec, and the assault failed. Sixty Americans were killed or wounded; between 300 and 400 were made prisoners; Montgomery lost his life.

The failure was due to the circumstances that the attack was made at an inopportune time. The terms of enlistment of nearly all of Montgomery's men were about to expire and he knew that they would immediately leave him; hence he determined upon a final stroke ere his force dissolved, when his military judgment would have dictated otherwise had he been master of the situation.

Five Years of War Instead of Two.

The second misfortune occurred in 1777 when the American commander was unable to grasp the great fruits of the American victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga!

The latter's army of 5,791 men was

invested by a total American force of 13,200, and surrendered.

Ordinary military wisdom would have suggested the immediate transfer of this army, flushed with the inspiration of a victory, to Philadelphia where the British army had established itself, and had this been done there is every reason to believe that Howe would have been defeated and the Revolution would have ended there instead of dragging along for five more years. The transfer was not made because the army was again dissolving.

The continuation of the war for another five years cost at least \$300,000,000 exclusive of the loss of lives and the interruption to industry. Yet this mistaken policy was destined to be repeated in another generation and on a larger and more destructive scale.

Notwithstanding the employment by the Colonies of almost 400,000 men, says Upton, there were but two military events that had a direct bearing on the expulsion of the British—the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga; and the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the latter event made possible only by the co-operation of a French army and a French fleet!

It is a far cry from the days of the Revolution to this day—but just as it was done then—eminent civilians in legislative halls can substitute their own imperfect conclusions for the judgment of men of military knowledge and wisdom and by doing so may decree their countrymen to needless death and their nation to years of war!

For Rent or Sale

The Spencer property in Dakota City.

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Fish in Season

Cash paid for Hides

Wm. Triggs

Proprietor Dakota City

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